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TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1919.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

IMPORTANT POINTS RESERVED.

Paris, April 3.
The Drafting Committee of the League of Nations has completed the draft of the new text of the Covenant, while reserving the French amendments to Articles 8 and 9, suggesting the organization for the control of armaments and the creation of an International military force to enforce the decisions of the League, the American amendments relating to the Monroe Doctrine and the Japanese amendment claiming equal rights for Japanese with the subjects of other nations.

REPARATION BY GERMANY.

FIGURE NOT YET FIXED.

Paris, April 3.
The Council of Four appears to have agreed to the necessity of conceding to France the exploitation of the Saar coalfield as compensation for damage. As regards reparation, the Council has not yet fixed any figure; it is devoting itself at present to determining the nature of the damage which Germany should repair rather than the total indemnities she ought to pay.

NEWS BY WIRELESS.

"Daily Bulletin" Service.

PRESIDENT WILSON INDISPOSED.

Paris, April 7.
President Wilson passed a satisfactory night, and was able to sit up during the day.
With the rest obtained on Sunday President Wilson will be able to attend Monday's meeting of the Council of Four.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

Washington, April 7.
The Secretary to the U. S. Navy, Mr. Daniels, has received a message from Rear-Admiral Grant stating that President Wilson's personal medical attendant said: "President Wilson had better be confined to his bed until Wednesday morning. There is no cause for alarm."
—American Wireless.

ALLIED RIGHT TO DANZIG UPHOLD.

Paris, April 7.
Marshal Foch has telegraphed to the Allied Governments that the right of the Allies to use Danzig for the landing of Polish troops has been formally upheld in the conference with the German representatives.
—American Wireless.

MILITARY FORCES IN EUROPE.

Washington, April 7.
General March, Chief of Staff, has announced figures relating to the statistics of the military forces in Europe, which show that the armies of the Central Powers at present organized constitute about 16 per cent. of their strength when the Armistice was signed, while the Allied forces still organized comprise 77 per cent. of their total strength on Nov. 11, 1918.

The Allied Armies' strength on Nov. 11 totalled 13,533,000, and on March 31st only 25 per cent. had been demobilized.

General March said that the Archangel situation, from a military point of view, was well in hand, and it was incredible to think that the Allied forces could be driven into the sea by anybody.

It is announced that the War Department plans to have the American force out of that portion of Russia by the end of (4-2).
—American Wireless.

JAPANESE EMIGRATION TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Washington, April 7.
Recent reports of Japanese emigration to the Philippine Islands having increased to large numbers are denied by Mr. Emanuel Quezon, President of the Philippines Senate and Chairman of the Independence of the Philippines Commission.

President Quezon said that there always was a movement of Japanese to and from the Philippines, but there had been no notable increase of late.

President Quezon also asserted that he did not believe the statement that the Japanese had any designs upon the Philippine Islands, except for the admission of their commerce.
—American Wireless.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SAAR COALFIELD ANNEXATION.

STILL A KNOTTY POINT.

Paris, March 20.
The main difficulty for the Council of Four is whether the great coalfield of the Saar Valley shall be annexed to France which earnestly needs the output of this region to compensate her for the destruction of her coalfields in the North. The practical solution of the difficulty seems to be that there will be three kinds of frontiers laid down for Germany, territorial, economical and military. The Saar Valley would be embraced within the economical frontier.
—Havas.

Copenhagen, April 3.
The Burgomaster at Saarbrücken, has removed to Pozna by order of Marshal Foch.

VIRTUAL DICTATOR OF HUNGARY.

Berlin, April 3.
The "Deutsche Tageszeitung" reports that Bela Kun, who is the virtual dictator of Hungary, has arrived at Munich accompanied by a large suite.

Copenhagen, April 3.
A Budapest message states that a Red Guard of at least 20,000 strong has been organized.

FROM THE PULPIT.

THE RIBBON OF BLUE.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church, on Sunday morning:—
"Speak unto the Children of Israel, and bid them that they make fringes on the borders of their garments, and that they put upon the fringe of the border a ribbon of blue: And it shall be to you for a fringe, that ye may look upon it, and remember all the commandments of the Lord, and do them."—Numbers 15:38.

The war has left behind it a profusion of badges, stripes, decorations of every sort, amongst which no one but an expert could pretend to distinguish, and most of us are content simply to know that the wearers have in some way deserved the recognition. Before the war, whatever may be the case now, the most coveted of such distinctions was supposed to be the blue ribbon of the very limited and exclusive Order of the Garter. From that circumstance the expression "blue ribbon" has come to mean the highest distinction in any given line of human endeavour, from the turpitudes. But this book of Numbers is older than the Garter, and the blue ribbon of my text was not the exclusive decoration of a favoured very few, but the right of every Israelite. Moreover, it was not like modern decorations intended to publish the wearer's rank or achievement to other people; it was a reminder to himself of duties still to be done, and that, I rather think, is the kind of decoration most needed in this world. I might look on the Royal Garter, if I had it, and feel tempted to rest on my past services to the King, but this other blue ribbon keeps me thinking of what the King of Heaven has done for me, for its call to loyalty and obedience is backed as usual by the reminder that he is the Lord our God Who brought us up out of the Land of Egypt.

How much we stand in need of the reminder every one knows who knows his own heart. It is the easiest thing, unfortunately, to drop into a listless, indifferent frame of mind with regard to God's mercies, and consequently his commandments; for it is perfectly certain that if you have a slack memory for the one you will have small heart for the other. It is rather a puzzling thing, is it not, why benefits in particular should be so readily forgotten? The memory of an injury sticks like a burr, but the recollection of a blessing is often the briefest. "Our memories," says one of the plain-spoken old divines, "are like nets, gratings, strainers, that let the pure water run away, but retain mud, trash, and so forth." I don't if there be anything which makes us more ashamed of ourselves than the difficulty of forgetting a slight or an injustice, and the humiliating ease with which kindness can slip out of mind, and also duties. I suppose it is because we take the good things for granted. We assume that life owes them to us, especially in youth, before we have done anything much to deserve them. That is one great difference between youth and maturity in the matter of memory. You hear people deplore as they advance in years that their memory is not what it used to be. You find you don't remember names, or faces, and especially how the faces and the names should fit together. The same with the books you read or the news you hear, unless the news happens to be local and personal, in which case it is gossip, which, unhappily, sticks. Yes, still, there are not some things which you remember not worse but better than 20 years ago? Your duties for instance.

I hope neither you nor I are found saying "O I forgot" as we did in our teens about a number of things we did particularly charge ourselves to remember. If your memory then was superior mechanically it ought to-day to be superior morally. It is the young folk who need to tie knots on their handkerchiefs to keep them in mind of their undertakings—and then the handkerchief may be left at home. Anyhow the older you grow the less need should there be of the "ribbon of blue" to keep you up to the mark about remembering the commandments of the Lord to do them, for you come to know better and better how wholesome and just and good they are. That is to say if you have been careful to maintain a good confession, and not debilitating your soul by hiding your light. Incidentally the blue ribbon served that purpose also.

It was not meant for ostentation, by a mark upon a man, and he was a poor kind of Jew who ever tried to hide it. I saw a distinction drawn the other day between French and British character, which may or may not hold good, but at least will point the moral. The Frenchman, it was said, is proud of a decoration if he has one, and mounts it on all occasions, but the Briton is half-ashamed of it, and keeps it in a drawer. Well, whatever be the case with decorations, a drawer is a poor place to keep one's Christianity. "Do men light a candle and put it under a bushel?" If they ever do, one thing certain is that the candle will soon go out, as soon as it has exhausted the bit of oxygen shut in with it, which does not take long. The religion of which a man is half-ashamed soon fades away. Try keeping it to yourself and you lose it. Try to let nobody know about it, and before you can turn round there will be none left for anybody to know about.

"Let us forget," God gives us many reminders. Such in early time was the "ribbon of blue," to the Israelite, and such in later days was the central ordinance of our Christian worship which we celebrate this morning. I refer of course to the Communion Service, which in one form or another has been a means of grace, a bond of fellowship, and a method of making confession of faith from its first institution by our Saviour to this day. Different theories about it are held in different churches, but on this one point nothing but agreement exists among them all. Whatever the Communion may or may not be, it is at any rate a way of bringing to remembrance. That is shown by its foundation upon the Jewish Passover which in the Christian ceremony it displaced. The Passover was, of course, instituted as a perpetual periodical remembrance of the turning point in Jewish history, and we read in the matchless dignity of the Scripture record, that on the occasion of His last Passover, "The Lord Jesus, the same night in which He was betrayed, took bread; and when He had given thanks, He broke it, and said; this is my body, which is for you; this do in remembrance of me." Once again in this, as so often otherwise, the Saviour gathered everything around His own person. If He Himself is kept in remembrance nothing which is necessary will pass out of mind. He is to be remembered, moreover, in the crowning act of His life, which was His death. Throughout the ages the Cross has been the centre of all which can strictly be called Christian, to which there is a vital difference between the gospel of our Lord and other faiths. To be put in remembrance this is to be kept near the heart of the truth, by which, ultimately, we stand. There is a famous picture in which a number of Russian refugees are shown hanging over an empty grate in a deserted inn

ANOTHER BURGLARY.

NEARLY \$12,000 STOLEN.

The Fun Yun Yin Tung firm, of 85 Queen's Road Central, was burgled during the night of the 6th and 7th inst. A sum of \$11,900 was stolen from the safe which was in the bank room. As the door of the safe was found open and showed no trace of being forced, the presumption is that it had been opened with the aid of a duplicate key.

SWATOW GERMANS.

NINE ARRIVE IN HONGKONG.

The nine German subjects who are being repatriated from Swatow arrived in Hongkong this morning per the S.S. Haitan.

They were escorted by an armed guard of Chinese on the voyage and were met by a guard of British Marines upon arrival and escorted straight to the Naval Yard for embarkation on the Blue Funnel steamer Antiochus. No untoward occurrence took place during the voyage.

On the same vessel travelled Major Morgan, Major Macdonald and Mr. Moorhead, Commissioner of Customs.

after their bitter journey over the snow-bound steppes. "There was a fire here once, brother," one of them is saying to another, looking at the empty fireplace. That is the best that can be said of a church where secondary interests are permitted to displace Christ, that there was a fire there once. Yes and there were missions, and there was prayer, and all manner of good works and ready workers, so long as the fire was kept alight. There have been periods when the empty grate has characterised the church at large. And a Christian system or something of a semi-Christianised order may have been ably expounded, proved to be this or that, to fill this position or the other in the general term of thought and progress. But it is all cold and dead, without power on the men who give it their assent or save the mark—their patronage; and perishing souls have had to say wistfully: "There was a fire there once."

I and my sixth year's ministry here and am beginning a seventh, and the old wish and prayer of my heart for this church and my own ministry is that the fire on our altar may never die down but glow more warmly. For one sees more and more as years pass that except to manifest the Lord Jesus Christ the church has no reason for existing, and certainly no continued power to exist. Furthermore it becomes one's deepening conviction that nothing else does people any real good. I see that for practical purposes, when all the talk is done and the argumentation finished, to be without Christ is to be without God and without real hope, without real motive and inspiration to a life worth living. I see that to drift from the faith is to drift, it may not be into vice, but on the whole into futility, as many a man and woman drifting on the tendencies of life in the East is secretly aware. We hear many lamentations in this place as to "Hong-kong memory." Truly there does seem to be something in our climatic conditions which affects us unfavourably in that respect. But let it not be said that the microscope is getting at our very souls and causing them to forget God's gracious benefits, making us oblivious of all we owe to Christ. Let our souls rather be stirred up, as we prepare to gather around His table, to renew our vows that our lives shall be more closely fashioned according to His will.

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, March 29th.

The findings of Chang Jui-chi that the armistice is being respected in Shensi is responsible for the decision of the delegates in Shanghai to resume the Conference, which will probably re-open on April 1st. According to telegrams both parties are agreeable to this course, and to make it more official the President will issue a mandate calling upon the Conference to be re-opened in view of the satisfactory report presented by both parties. This is very satisfactory indeed, and demonstrates beyond the slightest doubt the sincerity of the President in striving for a peaceful settlement. But reports from Shensi indicate that the statement of Chang Jui-chi is by no means complete. He kept as far from the scene of hostilities as was compatible with safety. He could report that all was quiet for the very good reason that he chose to see no fighting. An American observer who has just passed through Shensi tells me that while the armistice is respected between the regular troops of the North and the South the Tuchun of Shensi is attacking a brigand army of 3,000 holding the city of Kienschow.

The next most interesting event of the week was the Japanese warning to the Government that if the premature disclosure of the secret Sino-Japanese agreements should occasion loss to Japanese financial and commercial interests the Japanese Government would hold the Chinese Government responsible for the same. Needless to say, this has had its effect. The publication of the secret documents has been further postponed. Such action is not calculated to place Japan in a favourable light in the eyes of other nations, especially as two British and two American agreements have just been published, although they were never regarded at any time as secret agreements.

Two days ago there were lively scenes in the House of Representatives. A debate was in progress on the Eighth Year Domestic Loan, as a result of which it had been decided to call the Minister of Finance before the House. His Excellency duly appeared, but before he could be questioned or make a statement there was an interruption from the floor, and one member tried to strike another. Confusion followed, and the sitting was adjourned.

It is tolerably certain that Japanese efforts to promote a separatist movement on the part of Mongolia have failed. They offered to sponsor a Mongolian deputation to the Peace Conference in Paris and to finance it, but the offer did not appeal to the Mongolian leaders, who are inclined for a closer association with China than ever before. On the other hand Altanai Semenov seems to be making progress with his plan for an independent state composed of Buriats and Trans-Baikalian Cossacks.

Liang Shih-yi talks bigly and glibly about the Chinese group which he is forming with a view to financing Chinese railway construction. He has mentioned the figure of ten million dollars as the amount which the Chinese group could raise. I am informed that he would require at least five times that amount before he could hope to obtain a place in any group of financiers interested in the construction of Chinese railways. In this connection it is interesting to note that Mr. J. J. Abbott, the representative of the American group of bankers, had tiffin with the President to-day.

Leading Chinese officials and foreign diplomats and others attended at the International

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3:33-100.

The Weather.

Forecast (fair). Barometer—29.83. Temperature 2 p.m.—79. Humidity 3 p.m.—63.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po Service.)

Shanghai, April 7.
The Southern delegates called on Tang Shao-ye yesterday, and after discussion decided that it is better to re-open the Conference and if the Shensi fighting continues the North will be blamed. The re-opening day has been fixed for the 7th inst. and Chu Kai-kim is notified accordingly.

The Chinese community has telegraphed asking Liang Chiao to return from Paris immediately, because there are suspicions of his activity in propaganda work for a certain country, thereby hampering the delegates' work.

A certain important person proposes that after the Paris Peace Conference China should reduce her Army and start reorganization. The matter requires big expenses, and the raising of an internal loan of 400 millions, with the whole country's revenue as security, is suggested.

Yesterday both Tang Shao-ye and Chu Kai-kim received Chang Su-kun's telegram, stating that fighting in Shensi Province is now totally stopped.

Tang Shao-ye has been asked to wire to the Yangtze Tuchuns to hurry their representatives to investigate the Shensi situation, and guarantee no future fighting.

Hung Shui-choo (the convicted murderer of Shun Chao-yan, representative of the Kuomintang some years ago at the Nanking Railway Station) was executed on the 5th inst. in Peking gaol.

The Cabinet has decided to despatch an army to Mongolia. The vanguard has been transported.

Press Club on Tuesday afternoon on the occasion of the first reception given by the Club, whose international aspect was emphasised by the number of different nationals represented. The speeches dwelt on the importance of the work of the pressmen in promoting the peace of China.

Mr. J. S. Willes, the former editor of the Kobe Herald who was committed to ten months' imprisonment for the Japanese form of lese majesty, is now in Peking, having acted on advice to leave Japan before the Court of Cassation confirmed the decision of the lower court.

Mr. Rodney Gilbert, has returned from a prolonged trip into Kansu. His original objective was Turkestan, but the end of the war made this unnecessary. He was American Vice-Consul at large.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
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TO-MORROW.

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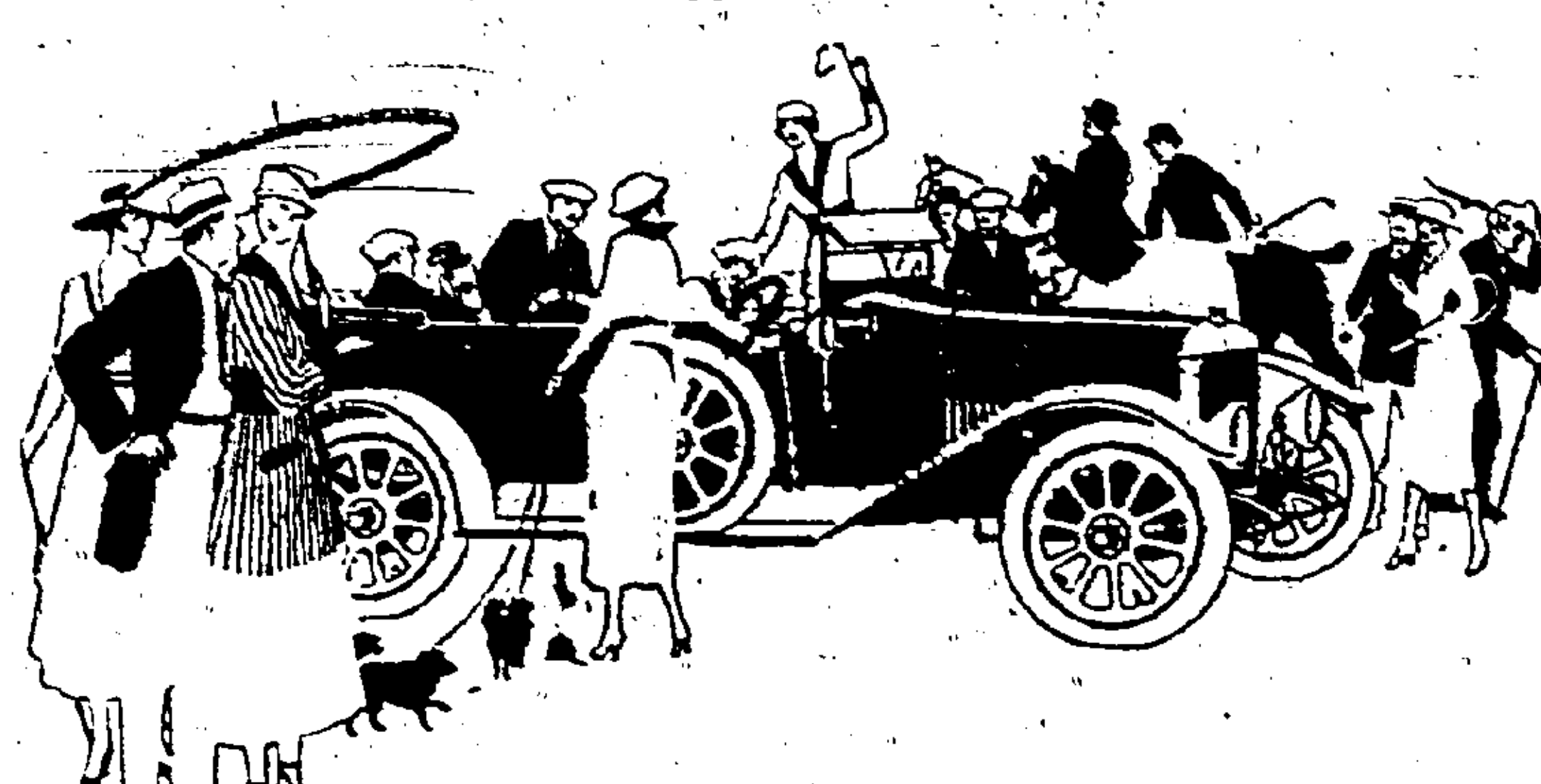
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THE SHANGHAI GERMANS.

THE WORK OF EMBARKATION.

The second batch of repatriated Germans from China commenced to go on board the s.s. Antiochus on April 1st. The arrangements of the authorities were similar to those made on the former occasion.

The first Germans to embark arrived shortly after noon, says the N. C. Daily News, and after two or three small parties had arrived in the interim, the stream commenced to flow in all its fullness at about 2 p.m. There arrived, handcart piled with baggage, families, mothers, fathers and children of all ages, some carrying their pet toys, while one young hopeful refused at any price to be separated from his scooter, regardless of the fact that in revolutionary Germany the possession of such a means of locomotion may stamp his parents as being bourgeois of the bourgeois. Some took their dolls, others turned up with school bags strapped to their backs—all of which were solemnly searched, while others gave their parents even more assistance by struggling along under handbags whose apparent weight belied their size.

There was a number of old acquaintances also who left, Herr Scharff, Hoerter, Siebs, Dr. Cruse, the former chief judge at Tsingtao, A. W. Sorns and others.

Any interest that there might be in what was, after all, a most

businesslike proceeding, was to be found near the searchers, who saw that the male passengers did not carry anything away with them; they were not supposed to. It is a noteworthy fact that while most of them carried quite substantial sums of money, very few took it in marks. Most of them seemed to have a predilection for British currency, and the number of Treasury notes that were shown, together with Bank of England £5 notes was truly astonishing. Others under the regulations took drafts with them, one fortunate person taking a draft for £500 as well as a useful wad of Treasury notes. "You haven't done so bad since you have been out here," was the remark of the searcher as he let this gentleman pass. The rich man merely smiled.

PASSPORTS AND TROUBLE.

One person when he came before the searcher produced all the contents of his pockets on request and probably hoped that would be an end to the business, but when the official commenced to pass his hands over the departing one's clothes in a somewhat closer inspection, a crackling of paper roused suspicion, and eventually a number of passports, including a Russian, were found beneath his underlinen. At least one of the passports was

found to be perfectly valid and to the owner's disgust he was told to stand aside, while the officials considered the matter. It was decided by Mr. Hilliard that the passports would have to be submitted to the proper authorities for them to deal with and the owner became visible in his chagrin. He followed Mr. Hilliard about threatening that he would be held responsible for consequences, and would have left the building but for the intervention of Inspector G. Johnson. He did eventually manage to get out of the examination shed, followed by two eager pressmen who wanted to be in at the death, but instead of walking right off the wharf when a respectable amount of excitement might have ensued, he stopped to argue the point with A. S. P. Anderson who could give him no satisfaction. Then he made an endeavour to impress upon another officer of the Specials that his passports ought really to be returned to him, when, much to the disgust of the pressmen, who were looking for something really bright to cheer up an otherwise dull existence, the gentleman was turned over to a couple of volunteers in the guard room. It should be pointed out that his volubility had by this time increased to a disrespectful vehemence, and for some time he was allowed to cool off with stalwarts from A. Co., British, with bayonets drawn, on either side of him. His passports, we learn, were subsequently endorsed in such a manner that there will be no possibility of his returning to Shanghai on them.

AN ALLEGATION OF TICKLING.

The only other incident of note was the searching of Walter Scharff. Scharff apparently carried nothing on him objectionable, but he had a strong dislike to the rather intimate passage of the examiner's hands over his person. The first time the examiner—a much bigger man than Scharff, who is by no means small—made a motion to pass his hands under Scharff's coat to see that he had nothing concealed at his back, Scharff must have thought a farewell embrace was coming, for the spectators around were startled to hear him explain "Don't tickle me." The examiner told him that he was going to be searched. Scharff said he was not. He was quite prepared to take everything out of his pockets, but he was not going to submit to anything else.

"You won't be allowed on the boat till you are searched," said the examiner.

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PRICES SENT ON APPLICATION.

"Then I shall stop in Shang-

hai," retorted Scharff.

"No you won't, you'll remain

here," said the examiner, who

turned to an officer of the Specials

who ordered that a careful search

should be made of the man.

Scharff after a futile en-

deavour to draw the Special into

a wordy and heated argument,

submitted to the search, his only

complaint, being "You are

tickling me."

The statement was purely ex-

parte and there appeared no

signs on the examiner's face that

he was thus playfully taking

leave of an awkward customer.

GENERAL NEWS.

REVIVALIST'S RECOVERY.

A possibility of the return to active religious work of Mr. Evan Roberts, the young Welsh miner who set Wales afire with his revivalist campaign some fifteen years ago, is hinted at by Mr. J. Hugh Edwards, M.P., in the British Weekly. Mr. Roberts, whose health had been shattered, has now written a letter, in which he declares that he is "only gradually emerging from the valley of the shadow of death," along whose path he has walked during the past five years.

MORAL OF HIGHER WAGES.

FALLACIES OF PREMIER EXPOSED.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money, writes in the Daily News of February 14 as follows:—

On Tuesday Mr. Lloyd George, after what appears to have been a hasty glance at briefs prepared by coalowners and railway managers, tossed to insurgent Labour some propositions which are as discreditable to the Government as they are insulting to the intelligence of the people. His statement that high wages and shorter hours of labour necessarily mean high cost of production, and therefore loss of competitive power, is repudiated not only by Labour, but by enlightened capitalists. It only needs answering here because it is seriously uttered by a man possessing power for good or evil—power for life or death. The Prime Minister told Parliament that before the war "I believe we exported something like £1,000,000,000 of goods." The figure is amazingly inaccurate, being £265,000,000, too much even if we add in our exports of foreign stuff. But the point is that he pictured these alleged exports as in danger through what he conceived to be the extravagant demands of labour.

Danger from whom? There are only two nations seriously to be reckoned with in the export trade. The first is Germany; the second, America. These two, with ourselves, form the industrial triumvirate of the world, because they are the three great coal nations.

As to the first, Germany is conscripting wealth and establishing a Socialist State. The mines will be nationalised and the workers given the whole produce of their labour. This, according to the Prime Minister's own doctrine, will ruin Germany. Good; that settles that!

Next, as to America. There, also, there is much talk of nationalising coal. But apart from that point, consider American wages. The facts are most distressing for America, if Mr. Lloyd George knows what he is talking about. Let me give the facts, as illustrated by the wages at New York State actual earnings, not rates of wages, and head them:

"AMERICA ON THE ROAD TO RUIN."
Average Earnings in all Industries, New York State, including men, women, boys and girls:

	Earnings per week, Nov. 1918	Earnings per week, Nov. 1914
Nov. 1918	£ 4 10 0	
Nov. 1914		£ 2 11 4

Increase in four years £1 18 8
The November, 1918, earnings were a bit down owing to armistice jollifications.

This is an average, covering all the workers in bricks, cement, glass, metal, machinery, furniture, leather, rubber, chemicals, oils, paper, printing, textiles, clothing, millinery, laundry-work, food, water, light, power, etc. That is, it includes the lowest paid industries.

If we take such a men's trade as metals and machinery, we get (including the boys):

	Earnings per week, Nov. 1918	Earnings per week, Nov. 1914
Nov. 1918	£ 5 4 8	
Nov. 1914		£ 2 18 6

Increase in four years £2 7 2

So that, according to Mr. Lloyd George, puts America out of the export trade, and we breathe again.

But, unfortunately it is only according to Mr. Lloyd George that we can be happy about developments in Germany and America. In economic truth, if Mr. Lloyd George and his pseudo-economic advisers have their way, it will go hard with our country just because German and American wage rates have advanced and will advance further.

For, whether in a competitive or collectivist society, high wages and short hours of labour directly

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Caramels Fourres	"	"
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Bonbons in bottle	"	"

and
St. Holland Herrings in 10 lb kegs.

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Edgar Allen & Co. Ltd.
(Tool Steels &c.)

and indirectly give increased production, cheap goods, and strong competitive power. In 1913, our wages being much higher, and our hours of labour, than in the 1840's, we had grown enormously in competitive power in 70 years, and prices had fallen very much in the interim. At the present moment, although wages are much higher in America than here our manufacturers have clamoured for and obtained rigid protection against American competition, which is causing American traders to say very nasty things. And if the Prime Minister can spare a moment to glance at any American paper (strange that he pointed us to Russia and not to America) and look at the prices of boots, furniture, automobiles, underwear, etc., advertised therein, he will find that high wages can and do produce cheap goods, because they compel capitalists to use labour economically. In the Collectivist State, which Mr. Lloyd George is doing his best to frustrate, such compulsion would not be necessary.

Coal, I assure the Prime Minister, is wasted most abominably by his friends the coal-owners and manufacturers. Why not end the waste, as he has power to do, instead of harling economic nonsense at miners' heads?

Give us, in the name of national economy and common sense, a national power system, based on the scientific exploitation and conservation of coal. Cut out the dead-ends and the profiteers. Bring in the brilliant engineers and scientists who wait to do the great work. Do this, and the miners' demand will be seen for

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamen, Canton, who are our agents there.

MARRIAGE.

BUNJE-WYNNE.—On the 7th April, 1919, at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, by the Rev. J. S. Harrington, Henry Ferdinand, second son of Mrs. E. T. Bunje, Singapore, to Annie Maude Wynne, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1919.

WATCHING THE ALIENS.

A Reuter's message, received yesterday, states that an Aliens Bill has been issued which extends the powers granted to the Government under the Aliens Restriction Act of 1914 for a further period of two years. Also further powers are given the Government to make orders enabling war prisoners to be kept in custody until six months after the signing of peace. The Bill further contains a clause rendering aliens attempting to cause sedition liable to severe punishment, viz. ten years penal servitude, and also imposes a maximum penalty of three months' imprisonment on aliens attempting to promote industrial unrest. The Bill refers chiefly to aliens and not only enemy aliens. From the early days of the war the question of the alien population in the United Kingdom has aroused much discussion. Several thousands of foreigners belonging to enemy countries were interned at various camps, where they had no reason to complain of their food or treatment. Many who had been proved dangerous or undesirable were deported, some, however, afterwards managing to return. There remained a large number of aliens of all classes—from the very rich to the very poor—who from time to time fell under suspicion. Some were prosecuted for open hostility or for suspicious actions. The Government was constantly urged to take stronger precautions against aliens, but it was slow to act.

Meanwhile, during the war many aliens had hidden their identity under British surnames and not a few were engaged in work for the Government. The inter-marriage of British subjects with foreigners had been so frequent in the last generation that the problem was rendered more acute and difficult. In July, 1918, the Home Secretary appointed a Committee to examine the cases of enemy aliens who had, up to that time, been exempted from internment or repatriation, and to report in each case whether they recommended that the exemption should be withdrawn with a view to the internment or repatriation of the person concerned, or whether the exemptions be continued, and if so, on what grounds. As a result of this Committee's deliberations, several enemy aliens were interned forthwith. The Committee on Company Law Amendment recommended, in August, 1918, that the Board of Trade should be empowered to make an enquiry as to whether a company is carrying on a "key" industry and secure the disclosure of the nationality of every registered member. Also an Aliens Watch Committee of members of Parliament set to work to investigate cases of alien enemies and to assist the other committees in dealing with the question. A further Committee was charged with the duty of considering the question of persons of alien birth employed in Government offices. Still a further Committee was appointed to consider the revocation of naturalisation certificates. Under a Defence of the Realm Regulation any person not a natural-born British subject was prohibited from changing his name except with the permission of the Home Secretary. It was also unlawful for any person not a natural-born British subject whose name had been changed during the war to continue to use the same except by special permission. The regulation did not apply to a change of name by Royal Licence or the use by a woman of her married name.

These regulations gave the authorities power adequately to deal with a situation that at one time was undoubtedly a grave menace, and the decision that they are now to be extended with the added powers stated will be met with general satisfaction amongst British subjects the world over, for we have seen by the recent events in Germany, Austria and elsewhere that enemy aliens and many neutral aliens also are not to be trusted and that it is necessary to keep a strict watch over them so far as residence in British territory is concerned.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

WATCHMEN WHO DON'T WATCH.

In view of the frequency of burglaries in the heart of the city, and all too often at European stores supposed to be guarded by Indian watchmen, it is becoming questionable whether these latter individuals can justify their employment. It is useless to ask of them "Watchman, what of the Night?" For during the still hours they are generally fast asleep. They are, in truth, watchmen who do anything but watch. In the latest burglary reported it appears that the thieves got into the store, opened a till with a bell which rings when that operation is performed, and generally made a noise and clatter by pulling out drawers and throwing boxes about. Yet the watchman supposed to be on duty was totally unaware of the fact that anything unusual was happening inside the shop which he was paid to keep an eye on. But apart from this particular case, there is plenty of evidence to show that Indian watchmen in general are pretty worthless creatures. We should imagine that they are employed to keep their eyes open during the whole night, when thieves are most often about. In actual fact, we know that as soon as dusk comes in they make up their beds, curl themselves up in blankets and fill in the hours till daybreak by indulging in peaceful slumber. Thus the system stands self-condemned, for we know of no way in which a fruitful watch can be kept by sleeping men. What is needed for these gentry is a loud-sounding alarm which would "go off" close to their sentry-post every half hour or so. Then there would be some guarantee that they would keep awake. As things are, a stone figure would be just as useful as the average Indian watchmen.

A FITTING CHOICE.

If it is true that Geneva has been selected as the seat of the League of Nations, no better choice could have been made. This Swiss city has played an important part in European civilisation as the centre of Calvinism and it has also been noted ever since the 18th Century for its scientific activity and humane propaganda. The proposed League of Nations is the evidence of a world-wide desire to stop the barbarities of war, and in this connection we cannot forget that it was at Geneva that the historic Convention was drawn up to frame rules of conduct in hostilities between nation and nation. The Geneva Convention was originally adopted at a National Conference held in the city in 1864, but was afterwards replaced by the Convention of 1906, which was an international agreement dealing chiefly with succour to the wounded in time of war and which forbade cruel methods of warfare. In the Franco-German War of 1870, also, the famous Red Cross Society was formed, the "Geneva Cross" flag being recognised as neutral. During the present war, we know that a great work of mercy has been carried out in this ancient and honoured city on behalf of sufferers, irrespective of nationality. Thus from many standpoints Geneva's claim to the seat of the League of Nations is above reproach. For it is most fitting that a city which has devoted so much of its energies to the alleviation of suffering and the spread of civilisation should now become the headquarters of a body which aims at replacing force by a better and a more sensible plan for the settlement of international differences.

GERMANY FIRST.

We can quite appreciate the French and British viewpoint that, rather than delay peace by dealing with all the enemy States at the same time, it is better to execute one Treaty with Germany as quickly as possible. The French fear that a collective Treaty would lead to grave questions concerning France being overlooked or not dealt with fully. That is quite conceivable. The French, like ourselves, have to see that the Treaty with Germany covers every imaginable point and leaves no loophole through which danger might come. Thus it is far the wiser plan to finish with Germany first, and then proceed to lay down the law to the other enemy countries. It would need to be a tremendous document to cover the whole of the enemy Powers in one Treaty, for each will need differing treatment owing to the diverse conditions prevailing. One at a time. And let us deal thoroughly with the whole lot.

DAY BY DAY.

INSINCERITY HAS TAKEN A FEW ORDERS, BUT IT NEVER HELD A JOB VERY LONG.

For the 48 hours ended yesterday there were reported five cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis (four fatal), four of plague (two fatal) and one fatal case of diphtheria. All were Chinese.

A collision occurred between a small Japanese tramp steamer and a Chinese-owned steamer, off Canton, on April 6. The Japanese vessel had just arrived and in letting go her anchor the boat swung round and collided with the Chinese vessel, on the starboard side. Both vessels sustained only slight damage.

The public is reminded that a bazaar in aid of St. Dunstan's Home is taking place on the tennis courts, at Montpelier, Queen's Gardens, to-morrow at 3 p.m. If wet, the event will take place in the house. There will be many attractions for children, including a bran tub, dressed dolls, domestic pets, etc.

The apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Courtney, of Butterfield and Swire, at Shamen, were entered by unwelcome visitors last Saturday evening, while they were attending an entertainment in the Canton Club Theatre, the property lost being \$200 in H. K. notes. Mok Shiu Kwan, a servant of the house, has been arrested on suspicion by the Municipal Police.

Robbers were busy at North Point early yesterday morning when they stopped two rickshas coolies near the Electric Works and stole from their persons \$1.50. The coolies were pulling their empty rickshas and one of the footpads struck one of them a blow on the forehead with a stick and inflicted a small cut. The robbers made their escape in the darkness.

Balaam's ass, we are told, was obstinate. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning on Nathan Road, in Kowloon, a mule driver was driving a pair of mules. Whether these mules saw any fairies on Nathan Road, like Pinkie and Tommy found in Fairyland, they have not told us. That is one of the many things we shall never be able to find out, but at any rate it may be recorded that these mules shied, and that they bolted. They may have been invited to a fairy party, and forgetting that they had to transport a driver who did not believe in fairies, ran for all they were worth, throwing the driver on the street. The painful part of the story is that the shock was so great that the unfortunate man died soon after.

AMERICAN RED CROSS.

GOODS SHIPPED TO SIBERIA.

During the month of March, the local chapter of the American Red Cross shipped the following articles to Siberia:—2 women's wrappers, 1 women's coat and skirt, 11 women's blouses & skirts, 40 pairs women's bloomers, 49 women's chemise, 1 women's skirt, 1 women's suite, 355 property bags, 1,012 rolled bandages, 42 small pillows, 5 crocheted wash cloths, 49 girls' chemise, 9 children's suits, 20 pairs bloomers, 19 pairs booties, 2 baby's kimono, 1 pair mittens, 34 girls' dresses, 5 pairs children's drawers, 16 mufflers, 4 sweaters, 0 helmets, 4 boy's shirts, 8 children's knitted cape, 8 pairs socks, 2 pairs knitted mittens, 1 small pair knitted mittens, 1 large padded coat, 2 small padded coats, 5 boy's shirts and draws, 5 boy's shirts, 11 suits men's clothes, 3 pairs men's trousers, 5 suits men's undergarments, 7 men's shirts, 1 pair pyjamas, 1 hat, 1 cap, 1 muffler, 12 neckties, 2 soft collars, 9 pairs shoes, 1 pair bath slippers, 1 pair bed socks.

LILLIAN M. TAGGART, Chairman Women's Work Committee.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX."]

At present Hongkong is a vacuum. There is nothing of which can adorn the week's diary. "Pinkie and the Fairies" has had an unprecedented career at the Theatre Royal and has proved a veritable Klondyke to the Hongkong A.D.C., who should profit to the extent of at least \$10,000 net. Ten crowded performances of an amateur theatrical will require some beating in the East.

The Hon. Mr. David Landale has been criticising the local Press. In the course of his speech at the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Automobile Association he said: "That a modern institution like the Press should range itself on the side of reaction and obstruct the introduction of improved and up-to-date mechanical transport shows a dreadful lack of appreciation of the world's progress and how far some Hongkong editors lag behind their brethren of England and America." Some one has aptly said the causes and motives of anger are chiefly three. First, to be too sensible of hurt, for no man is angry who feels not himself hurt. Therefore, tender and delicate persons must needs be oft angry; they have so many things to trouble them of which more robust natures have little sense. The next is the apprehension and construction of the injury offered to be, in the circumstances, full of contempt, for contempt putteth an edge on anger and when men are ingenious in picking out circumstances of contempt they kindle their anger much. "Let not the sun go down upon your anger" is advice which should be emblazoned in letters of gold on the sign of the Hongkong Automobile Association.

The Press everywhere is considered to be a Goliath and even Mr. David Lloyd George has to woo its favours. The Press is, unlike the Goliath of Biblical times, a Goliath of goodness, always ready to point out the errors of public men, solicitors of the welfare of the masses and always ready to take the cudgels in defence of what it thinks is just and right. I admit that it is not immune from errors and, like all earthly things, it is at times likely to commit mistakes, for, after all, a journalist is expected to know and write intelligently and authoritatively from Bolshievism to hawker's licences. There is nothing under the sun that a journalist is not supposed to know. Coming down to local conditions, he is expected to be a keen observer of mice and men, to study the work of public officers, to suggest reforms, to act as a private detective, to track malefactors, to purify the Stock Exchange, to pour the vials of his wrath on a supine autocracy, to teach men how to discharge their functions better, and goodness knows what not. And for all this he occasionally receives a cheap sneer.

If Mr. Landale had any grievance against any particular newspaper his proper course of action should have been to draw the error to the attention of the newspaper in a letter instead of dragging the whole Press on to the platform and making his grievance a peg on which to hang a homily. But as the Romans used to say *Cur omnium fit culpa paucorum sedes*—why should the wickedness of a few be laid to the account of all? I do not for a moment argue that the Press should be immune from public criticism. The Press criticises individuals and bodies and the latter in turn are justified in criticising the Press. In this case, Mr. Landale may or may not have had a grievance against a couple of local newspapers, but he should have mentioned the special papers that committed the heinous crime that called for the soliloquy. To argue that the Press in general have been antagonistic to the local motorists and "obstruct-

ed the introduction of improved and up-to-date mechanical transport" is extremely amusing.

A good deal of controversy is now raging round the suggestion to establish a Jesuit College. I have no desire to enter the arena of combatants, but may have an opportunity of saying something in general on education in Hongkong. We stand obviously on the eve of great developments in our schools and colleges. I say schools and colleges, but since these form the brain and intellect of a nation, we stand also on the eve of a great national change. Let us then try and consider, firstly, one or two objections to education in Hongkong; secondly, its possible future evolution; and, thirdly, the part it behoves the Portuguese and Chinese themselves to take in a matter of such supreme importance. Consider for a moment how fortunate are we, who in this twentieth century have entered into the enchanted garden of knowledge. Not only is all the ancient wisdom both of the East and the West now accessible to even the scantiest purse, but we may delight and nourish our minds with a continual feast of modern thought, of high ideals and an ever-widening circle of knowledge and interests. Never before in the history of man have the labours of the schoolmaster brought so bounteous a reward to those who care to understand.

In these matters, it is just as well to begin at the bottom, that is to say with primary education. We have, of course, got primary education—a sort—but I think nobody either inside the Education Department or outside is really satisfied with the system or for a moment considers it adequate for such an important place as Hongkong. What should be the aim or goal of primary education? In my opinion it should not lie so much in instruction in certain facts—useful as these are—as in the implanting in the young of the divine passion for knowledge, together with sufficient means in the way of reading, elementary science and so forth, to gratify that passion. Our real education, our true education, is what we acquire or should acquire after leaving school. School, merely fashion the pedestal of the statue; they but lay the foundations of the human temple of knowledge. Should we not hold men to be imbeciles who, after digging the foundation for a building and constructing an imposing plinth, should voluntarily abandon the work? Yet many who have received an excellent education are exactly in this case. After leaving school or even college with their compulsory examinations they throw to the winds all desire for further knowledge. Hence it is that in England not a few graduates of Oxford and Cambridge rank in intelligence, quickness of apprehension and in logical insight far below the best class of working men. These latter, educated only at elementary and at night schools, but inspired by the love of learning, have step by step perfected the development of their intellects. That, in my view, is the type of mind we should strive to create by our primary education.

The time available for actual study is short, but it is not too short to permit of pupils leaving school with an easy facility of reading, a knowledge of arithmetic and of the more rudimentary facts of the world around them. With these acquisitions and the determination to educate themselves, pupils of even the primary schools will go very far indeed. These, then, are the two essentials of a sound system of education, that pupils should leave school with a passion for knowledge together with the foundations necessary for its acquisition. How far do the existing primary schools respond to the test? Do they produce youths zealous to increase the scanty stores of learning imparted to them at their desks? Notoriously they fail utterly to do anything of the kind.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

I am not surprised that the proposal to make Mr. Lloyd George first of all honorary member and then President of the Manchester Reform Club is meeting with influential opposition, says a Home writer. In view of the attitude of the Prime Minister's Whips in giving the coupon to a Conservative like Sir John Randles against so sound a Liberal as Sir Arthur Haworth (to take only one example) the resentment of the Free Liberals at the attempt to enthronise the Prime Minister as the patron saint of Manchester Liberalism is not hard to understand. Strange influences have been hard at work of late in Manchester political circles, and the open contest promised by Mr. Gordon Harvey, Sir Arthur Haworth, and others over the Reform Club proposal will do a good deal to clear the air.

By the decision of the Constituent Assembly at Weimar, Friedrich Ebert, tailor's son and some time saddler's apprentice, becomes assured, as first President of the German Republic, of a notable place in history. Few careers have been so early crowned with such success as his. Ebert is still two or three years short of fifty, but it is more remarkable, perhaps, that he did not enter the Reichstag until 1912, and that when war broke out he had hardly been heard to speak there. He is none the less a brilliant speaker, differing in this respect, as in others, from the Prussian type. He is a Heidelberg, a dark fellow with thick black hair, moustache, and beard, and his manner in the tribune or on the platform gives evidence of a quick and vivid temperament, though he maintains always the most perfect self-control.

Someone once described the Belfast crowd as the cruellest mob in Europe. It would say a correspondent to a Home paper be at least as accurate, to judge from reports I have received from an eye-witness of the recent strike scenes, to call them the most submissive mob in the world. Their leaders, adopting an absurdly secretive attitude, refused information as to the progress of negotiations even to their own executive. On one occasion a huge crowd stood in stoical patience in the cold outside the strike headquarters waiting for information that could have been given them a good two hours earlier. Many of the men, while convinced that their demands are just, are acutely uncomfortable over the hardships their action is inflicting on people with whom they have no quarrel.

The Foreign Office appears to have methods of its own—methods that would be much better for being changed—for dealing with the publication of important documents. It has been advertising assiduously the coming issues of an important book edited by Prof. Oman on Germany's responsibility for the war. Originally the book was to have been released for publication to-day (says Home papers of February 14) but owing to the demand for the work it was decided to hold it up till to-morrow. Yet last night no fewer than three evening papers were able to publish what were in effect extensive reviews and summaries of the book. The Foreign Office can hardly be surprised if the rest of the Press finds its interest in the volume considerably abated in view of the march thus improperly stolen on them.

A mysterious Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons. The reference to it in the official record runs as follows:—"Outlawries Bill." For the more effective preventing of clandestine Outlawries. Read a first time; to be read a second time." The explanation of this perplexing proposal is that the Bill is simply a dummy. It appears at the opening of each new Parliament, is read a first time, and then vanishes from human ken till the next Parliament assembles. From the days of Elizabeth the custom has maintained of introducing one Bill formally so that the House may be in order in proceeding to general business. The Outlawries Bill, for some reason, is regularly chosen to figure in this role. There is a pleasant opportunity for some Parliamentary humorist, like Mr. MacVeagh, to initiate a debate on second reading.

REMEMBER
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FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

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CARS IN
TOWN.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Hong Kong Telegraph.")

THE JESUIT COLLEGE.

Sir,—It is interesting and amusing to an English Catholic to read effusions such as that of your correspondent "Catholic." I should first mention that I had not seen the petition to His Holiness the Pope until it appeared in the Press a few days ago. Indeed, it would appear from the general style of the English copy, either that the English Catholic community of Hongkong were not approached in the matter or were not consulted as to the wording of the English petition.

I was for several years a student of the Jesuits and shall ever cherish a very affectionate regard and esteem for this splendid Catholic educational and missionary Order which stands pre-eminently as the greatest Catholic educational body in the world. But, acquainted as I am to a certain degree with the aims and purposes of the Order, I shall be very much surprised if they can be induced to establish a college in Hongkong for the objects which are given greatest prominence in the petition. The students of Jesuit colleges are, as a rule, the children of parents who can afford to pay for higher education. By this I do not mean that there are not to be found in their colleges young men of less well-to-do families, but, with few exceptions, such boys are holders of bursaries or scholarships. A Jesuit College in Hongkong, staffed and equipped as similar institutions in England and America, would be obliged to charge fees at least as high as those of the University of Hongkong, probably higher because it would not enjoy such large endowments as these with which the University is furnished.

The petitioners do not state how they propose to found this College. It has been said that one Portuguese gentleman is prepared to donate three acres of land as a site, but Jesuit Colleges are always built in large grounds providing cricket, tennis, and football fields, and I am afraid that three acres would be but a small contribution towards the area required for such purposes. Who is expected to provide the remainder of the ground? Who is to build the college? Who is to equip it as a Jesuit college should be equipped? I do not doubt that the Portuguese community would generously support the college once it was established just as they support, I suppose, the Catholic Mission in Victoria and Kowloon as liberally as members of other denominations in Hongkong contribute to the support of their pastors) but the Jesuit Order cannot be expected to incur a large initial expenditure on a College in a distant Colony the Catholic population of which does not exceed 5,000, and in which there is at present another large Catholic college providing, at a few dollars a month, an education, not as advanced as a Jesuit college could afford, but certainly sufficient for the needs of the vast majority of the Catholic children of the Colony. This college (St. Joseph's) is one of the most successful in the Colony in preparing for the examinations of the Hongkong University, for the Matriculation examination of which the Catholic (Donat) version of the Bible is prescribed, and "attached to which the Catholic community of Hongkong may, should they so desire, erect a Hostel for Catholic students.

True, there are many non-Catholic parents in Hongkong and South China who would probably be only too glad to send their children to a Jesuit college staffed by English priests from great English Jesuit colleges like Stonyhurst, but here unfortunately "race discrimination" appears to be an insurmountable obstacle for English parents in the East will not send their children to a college in which they will mix with boys other than those of pure European parentage.

Your correspondent "Catholic" asks "why were the Jesuits expelled from Portugal?" They were expelled by an atheistic government because they are the great champions of Christianity, as opposed to purely secular education, and because young men educated in Jesuit institutions go out into the world well instructed in the truths of their holy religion, firm upholders of constituted authority, and strong opponents of all such abominations as Bolshevism, anarchism, and free-lovers.

Another of your correspondents remarks that as the Portuguese of this Colony are "nearly all republicans, they cannot wish to see the Jesuits in their midst." I would remind this person that there are large Jesuit colleges all over the United States with thousands of students who are being trained to be good Christian men and loyal citizens of that great Christian republic. In any case I understand that the aim of the petitioners is to have English Jesuits in Hongkong. I would ask your correspondent "Catholic" who admits that he is not a member of the Holy, Roman, Catholic and Apostolic Church, to bear this last fact in mind with reference to his question "is it wise to encourage the introduction into the Colony of a political sect?"

Like the Jesuits? and would in this connection quote from the *Harmsworth Encyclopedia*, a publication which can certainly not be accused of pro-Catholic prejudices "and which incidentally refers to such antagonistic books as 'Nicoline's History of the Jesuits' and 'Walsh's Jesuits in Great Britain' as 'wildly extravagant'."

The popular conceptions of a code of secret instructions, or of an inner circle of the initiated, like the highest grades of the Masonic lodges, or again of an elaborate system of lay spies and secret emissaries, are fictions. The documents by which these legends are supposed to be proved have repeatedly been shown to be forgeries. The Order was instituted to undertake every kind of apostolic work—everything, that is, which can be brought under the formula *ad maiorem Dei gloriam* ("for the greater glory of God") the initial letters of which, A.M.D.G., may in some sense be regarded as the distinctive device of the Society. But three of activity are singled out as specially proper to the institute—viz, the work of teaching the young, preaching to the ignorant, and the heathen, and guiding Christians in the way of perfection."

In conclusion I would like to make it perfectly clear that I would be very pleased to see Jesuits of the English "Province" established in Hongkong. I quite understand that there may be, in spite of all that I have written above, a real need for a better-class College, in this Colony staffed by highly educated English teachers, but, in writing this letter I have assumed no knowledge of any reasons for this need other than those furnished in the petition. My object in writing this letter is to

show the petitioners, before it is too late, that as their petition stands they have not proved their case, and that they have not strengthened their position by neglecting to secure the support of the non-Portuguese section of the European Catholic population of the Colony.

Yours etc.
A.M.D.G.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1919.

Sir—A letter published in your issue of the 3th inst. signed by a "Catholic" (or rather a non-Catholic as he should be), contained a lot of insolent and malicious queries to which I am going to reply, not for the purpose of satisfying his ignorance, but simply to let those people who can easily be misguided, know things as they really over.

Here are my replies:—
1—The Jesuits together with other religious Orders (including the nuns) were expelled from Portugal by the sectarian and democratic people, from the very start of the new Republic, on account of their Satanic hate against the Catholic religion, which they intended to exterminate up to three generations!!! This was undoubtedly the machination of demons.

2—By "Catholic civilisation and true civilisation" is meant the civilisation emanated solely from the religion of Christ: by "Catholic faith", the faith based upon the teaching of the Catholic Church openly and absolutely in opposition to that of modern times, whose only aim is to exclude the idea of God from the thoughts of man, as the atheists are doing.

3—The fee for boarders in a Jesuit College will not, certainly be more than \$80 (perhaps less), and I am almost sure those who are unable to pay will be admitted gratis or paid for by some generous people or institution.

4—Certainly not—and I cannot thoroughly understand what your correspondent meant by "in view of the present day attempts at re-union." It looks like a camouflage phrase.

5—Yes, but for the reason expressed in the Petition to the Pope, it is preferable to have a College of their own, and although they will never (or ever have) excluded the Protestants, heathens and others, I don't think they will try to enlist the support of these communities, unless they voluntarily wish to contribute.

6—There was nothing in the attitude of the Pope during the war, nor anything whatever of which we know with respect to the Catholic priests in India (of which I am entirely unaware), that will not encourage the introduction of the Jesuits, who are not a political sect, as is wrongly believed.

Why all this war against the Jesuits?

Is it fear or envy that has induced people to make such opposition? The answers to these questions are:—Because people are deluded by the presence of these renowned men, thinking them to possess an extraordinary physical strength like Samson, whereas what they really possess is the intellectual and moral strength with which few can compete, and their noble motto *Ad maiorem Dei gloriam* speaks for itself.

Yours etc.
A TRUE CATHOLIC.
Hongkong, April 7, 1919.

Sir—In reply to the letter of your correspondent "S," published in your last Saturday's issue, I beg to state as follows:—His presumption that the Portuguese here are nearly all Republicans is no doubt correct, but it must not be forgotten that there are very few indeed who "cannot wish to see the Jesuits in their midst," as they are good Catholics, and, as such, they do not object to any form of Government. What they want is a good, liberal, up to date and non-sectarian Republic similar to that of the United States of America, and not a Republic that imposes iniquitous laws, persecutes defenceless citizens, forbids the teaching of Catholicism in schools, banishes the members of all religious Orders and commits many other atrocious crimes, which shame them before the civilised world.

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The public are aware that the petition to the Pope is being signed by all Catholics, whether old or young, men or women, and although it is presented to all, yet no one is bound to sign it, unless he is willing to do so.

The "Associação Portuguesa de Socorros Mutuos" are no doubt at liberty to do what they think best with respect to the special fund they have for educational purposes. Your correspondent has certainly the right to choose the School which he thinks best.

The Catholics have to send their children to a Catholic School. This is a matter of great importance. Schools without God and without religion are condemned by both Catholics and non-Catholics, including the great President Wilson. The Chinese and others, of course, may do what they like.

The supporters of the Jesuit school are not forgetful that Hongkong is a British Colony, whose protection is extended to Catholics and non-Catholics as well.

Yours etc.
R.
Hongkong April 7, 1919.

STAMP ERRORS.

Sir,—Stamp collectors may be interested in knowing that the new 10 centime Indo China stamp surcharged 4 cents for use in Canton, at the French Post Offices there, is erroneously surcharged 2 cents in the Chinese. As soon as this error was discovered, the stamps in question was practically sold out.

The general public may also take a wild interest in a Chinese error. Comparable perhaps to a mistake in spelling in English, which for the last four or five years has remained uncorrected in the 25 cent Hongkong stamp. The top character on the left hand side of the stamp is written a sign for which no character exists. It should be without the downward stroke at the lower right hand corner. It seems a pity that this should not have been corrected as soon as noted, for while a very trivial

thing, still it seems scarcely compatible with the dignity of Imperial interests to permit a mistake, however small to go forth officially before a Chinese public.

Yours etc.
PHILATELY.
Canton, April 7, 1919.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

Sir,—May I pass on to others a suggestion which has been made to me, namely, that as the War Charities subscription list has just closed, the ex-War Charities subscribers might be willing to give their usual contribution this month to "The Hongkong Bell in Dr. Barnardo's Home?"

If, as we were told, every fighting soldier made a difference, then we surely owe a debt of gratitude to the 10,353 Barnardo Boys who took part in the war and this Endowment Fund is Hongkong's recognition of their services to the Empire, and a Memorial to those who died.

Yours, etc.,
PAULINE POLLOCK,
Hongkong, 7th April, 1919.

"MY FROAT AND MY TUMMY"

"My froat and my tummy do like these funny little medicines," said a small Cheshire boy 3 to his mother, and the "funny little medicines" he spoke of were Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy.

These Tablets are popular with children because they are pleasant in taste and take the place of Castor Oil and all other nauseating, griping laxatives. They are equally harmless and helpful to the babe of 8 hours as to the child of 8 years and more.

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PORTANCE OF HELIGOLAND.

ITS VALUE TO ENGLAND.

Before it is too late it behooves us carefully to consider one little, though by no means insignificant item in the terms of peace as they will affect the British Empire, writes a correspondent of the London Morning Post. This item is Heligoland. Though few people seem to care what becomes of it, it is in reality of far more value to us than the whole German Navy and much else besides.

Heligoland was part of our Empire from 1807 till 1890, in which year Lord Salisbury, with a levity and shortsightedness almost incredible, bartered it for territories in Africa which only our criminal negligence had allowed the Germans to occupy. This small, rocky islet in the North Sea, which we parted with so lightly and the Germans received with such exultations, lies less than 30 miles off the mouths of the Elbe and Weser. A quarter of a mile east of the main rock is a tiny reef or sandbank called Dünnebüll, which till 1720 was joined to its larger neighbour by a neck of land. Under the lee of this the largest vessels could ride safely at anchor. Heligoland itself is of a triangular shape, one mile long by nearly a third of a mile broad at its widest part. The whole is about 130 acres in area, and the only landing-place is a little strip of sand on the south-east.

The cession of Heligoland in 1890 was even more prejudicial to the national interests than the giving away of the Ionian Isles to Greece in 1864. The doctrine of self-determination, of which we hear so much now, would have put an effectual stop to either proceeding. Events have shown how wise the Germans were in asking for Heligoland. Its possession by them hampered the activities of our Navy to an enormous extent, and as a submarine base it was of incalculable service to our enemies.

Common-sense says let us take it now, when we can have it for the asking, and run no risks. The goods never repeat their gifts. It will be impossible hereafter to recover it by any peaceful means, however we may wish it.

But, apart from its military or political utility, there are many cogent reasons why we ought to recover our possession of the island. It is of the utmost value in connection with our North Sea fisheries, which, we may be certain, will become in the near future of capital importance to this country. There could be no more striking token and trophy of our naval supremacy and sovereignty over the North Sea, which German arrogance wished to re-baptise as "The German Sea," than this rock in the very centre of the area of our great exploits. Nor is it possible to imagine a more ideal spot for a memorial to our seamen. This might take the form of a colossal statue of Britannia with the trident in her fist, as the symbol of our national efficiency and success.

Heligoland, again, is a relic and a reminder of our ancient home on the Continent. Like the birds of passage that congregate on it now, our ancestors, the Angles and Saxons, counted that as part of their inheritance, and rested there with their vessels when on their way to create England. It was the Delos, the Holy Island, of the Frisian race, and the centre of their religion. A form of the Frisian dialect is still to be heard there, and we know from the adage: Bread, beer, and cheese.

Are good English and good Freese.

Heligoland has a population of about 2,000, and is a

HOME WAR MEMORIALS.

INTERESTING COMMENT.

The adoption of some means for the local commemoration of those who have fallen in the Great War is a sacred duty, says a Home paper. The memory of the men who fought and died for us must not be allowed to fade, and at the same time care must be taken to serve the interests of those who have borne their part in the struggle and happily returned. If we think of it, too, all those who have stayed at home and undergone the self-sacrifice that has necessarily been imposed upon them, possess a claim to consideration. It comes to this, therefore, that the memorials should be of as public a kind as is possible. Again, there follows the question, now become acute because of the practical steps that are generally being discussed, as to whether the memorial should be ornamental only or whether it should combine the ornamental and the useful. When it is a matter of a private donation, or of giving private expression to the feelings, the case is different from one of public subscription. A beautiful cross in a churchyard, tablet in a church, or any other similar provision cannot be objected to on the score of fitness.

At a public meeting in a village recently a unanimous decision in favour of proceeding with a public institute scheme was arrived at. It was said that there are more than a hundred men returning from the forces, and that a place of the kind would be very useful to them. It would, moreover, make a sort of continuation school for those leaving the elementary school. A public institute properly conducted should prove a boon and a blessing. It will provide a means of assembly for all who care to use it, and its recreation and educational facilities will commend it to the whole parish. Much must depend upon the funds obtained, but it is to be hoped that the factor of ornamentation will not be wholly neglected, and there will, of course, be an inscription somewhere or other in the building stating why it was erected. Far better such a memorial than any statue that could possibly be imagined. Even in countries where art is supposed to be on a much higher level than our own, the statues are not as a rule things of beauty.

The model memorial is that which will contribute to the greatest good of the greatest number of the present and of future generations, and that will at the same time, bear some outward and visible sign or signs of the purpose for which it was designed.

Delightful resort in the summer. To carry out the wish expressed by some callous persons that it should be blown up and destroyed would be as criminal as it would be senseless. Finally, it would be a disgrace to us to leave in the hands of such an enemy as the Germans have shown themselves to be what was once ours and has so many claims on our feelings. From its history, its associations, its character, and even its name Heligoland is a unique spot. Is there any valid, any conceivable, reason why we should not repossess ourselves of it? The old man still lives who had had to haul down our glorious flag nearly thirty years ago. Let him, and no other, have the joy and privilege of running up the old flag again. The wishes of the inhabitants were not consulted when we gave up their home to a nation that it has now become a disgrace to belong to. It lies upon us to rectify this high-handed wrong.

DIVORCE COURT SCENE.

CHILD'S SCREAMS FOR HER "DADDY."

Extraordinary statements were made recently in the Divorce Court, when Mr. Justice Coleridge granted the petition of Mrs. Diana Bayly, an actress known as Diana Hope, for the dissolution of her marriage on the ground of the cruelty and misconduct of her husband, Alfred Bernard Joseph Vincent Bayly. Respondent conducted his case in person.

Mr. Tyndale, for the petitioner, said she was a Jewess, and her husband became, or purported to become, a Jew. Early in 1914 Mr. Bayly was disappointed at not being elected to the chair of his Masonic Lodge. He threatened suicide, and from that time took to drinking. In 1916 he threw some boiling soup over his wife. In December, 1917, Mr. Bayly took their little girl, "Chubbie," away from a Jewish school and placed her in a convent with a view to her becoming a Roman Catholic.

Mrs. Bayly, giving evidence, said that after his Masonic disapproval her husband wanted to commit suicide, and also wanted her to do so. In June, 1917, he was employed at the Empire, Mile End-road. On the night of the big air-raid she was told they were carrying out the dead in the Mile End-road. She went to see if her husband was safe, but when she got there he told the attendant to throw her out. She once saw her husband and Elsie Joel with whom misconduct was charged against the respondent and "Chubbie" together at the Empress Music Hall, Brixton.

A witness, named Isaac Jacobs, said to respondent: "You are one of the most contemptible curs in world."

Respondent: Have you ever seen me strike my wife.—No, for you could not do it in my company; I would not allow you. (Laughter).

Respondent, addressing the Court, said the case would not have been heard of but for the child, whose custody he wanted, as her mother was not a fit person. "I did not want to come to this public washhouse of domestic morals. I want my child. Sacrifice me if you like, but think of the future of the child."

His Lordship found misconduct by respondent and cruelty, and granted petitioner a decree nisi. The question of the custody of the child was referred to Chambers, although the temporary custody of the child was given to the mother.

Afterwards there was a painful scene in the corridor of the court, the child refusing to go to her mother and screaming for "Daddy" at the top of her voice. Counsel stated that the child had been with a person approved by petitioner's solicitors. His Lordship thought the child had better return to that person, both petitioner and respondent giving an undertaking not to see or communicate with her until the question of her custody was settled.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN ALIVE.

Prince Kropotkin, who was some months ago reported to have been shot by the Bolsheviks, is now stated to be living peacefully at Dmitrovsk, near Moscow, engaged in literary work, and in good health. Mr. Alex Berkenheim, vice-president of the Central Board of the All-Russian Union of Consumers' Societies, states that he left Russia on Dec. 8 last, and on the 1st he personally saw Prince Kropotkin, who gave him letters for friends in America and sent his kind regards to all his British friends.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

HANKOW TRADE.
For the week of March 26, the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce circular states.—Exports.—We have no change to report since our last circular. The Market continues to rule quiet and weak. Little or no business has been reported. Bristles are enquired for but dealers are firmly holding for higher prices than present exchange rates permit. Imports.—Piece Goods. The market is still strong, and a good demand continues for Whites and Greys at advancing prices. The values for heavy weight shirtings have increased proportionately to a greater extent than the light weights. Yarn.—Prices remain firm, and sellers of stocks must be realising good profits. Large shipments of Japanese Yarn are expected next month, and Hankow dealers are anticipating a weakening in prices, and in consequence are not inclined to make contracts for forward delivery.

AMERICA'S RECORD EXPORTS.
January exports exceeded in value the total for any previous month in the history of American commerce, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. The export figure announced for January is \$623,000,000, as against a total of \$556,000,000 for December, and \$505,000,000 for January of last year. Only twice before have exports reached the \$600,000,000 mark. During the seven months of the fiscal year ended with January the exports totalled \$3,798,000,000, as compared with \$3,450,000,000 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The value of imports into the United States in January was \$213,000,000, as compared with \$211,000,000 in December, and \$234,000,000 in January, 1918. For the seven months ended with January imports totalled \$1,698,000,000, which is a slight gain over the \$1,634,000,000 for the similar period of the previous year. The excess of exports over imports in January was \$410,000,000, an impressive total when it is remembered that the excess of exports for the entire fiscal year 1918, the last normal year, was only \$470,000,000. Imports of gold amounted to \$14,000,000 for the seven months ended with January, against \$79,000,000 last year. Exports totalled \$23,000,000 for the same period, as compared with \$173,000,000 in 1918. Imports of silver amounted to \$41,000,000 for the seven months, or practically the same as for the previous year. Exports amounted to \$179,000,000, as against \$52,000,000 for the corresponding seven months of the fiscal year 1918.

NEW SHANGHAI HOTEL.
At the annual meeting of the Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., the Chairman said:—Having made all provisions for this Company's present undertakings your directors have given very earnest consideration to the future requirements of the Company, and with this end in view, are of the opinion that the time is arriving for Shanghai to have a much larger and more up-to-date hotel than is possible under the present circumstances. We have, therefore, gone into the question of obtaining a suitable site, and, although for obvious reasons I am unable at the moment to inform you of the suggested situation for this proposed new hotel, I am able to state that the Directors have a very attractive site in view, particulars of which will be furnished you at a later date. Nothing definite, however, has been decided at present. We realize that the future of Shanghai has enormous possibilities and as the largest Hotel Company here, we are determined to avail ourselves of any opportunity to provide the largest and most modern hotel that may be necessary to meet the local requirements. It may be a matter of two or three years before it will be necessary to erect these new hotel premises, and we, therefore, shall have ample opportunity of preparing our plans, and making all arrangements to ensure the proposition being an attractive one, both from the public, and the Company's point of view. We

NOTICE.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local Examinations.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these examinations will commence on MONDAY, July 14th 1919.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.

Each entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten dollars, one-hundred Hongkong Currency) on or before 7th May 1919.

The following Scholarships will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

(a) One King Edward VII Scholarship of £40 a year, for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this scholarship must be under the age of 21 on July 1st and must before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is a British subject.

(b) One President's Scholarship of four hundred dollars (Peking Currency) for five years, tenable in any Faculty. A candidate for this scholarship must be under the age of 21 years on July 1st and must, before the first day of the examination, submit to the Registrar proof that he is the son of Chinese parents; that he was not born in any British Possession or Protectorate; that he has not adopted any foreign nationality; and that he is not eligible to compete for a King Edward VII Scholarship.

Candidates who secure a King Edward VII or President's Scholarship must enter the University on the day on which the University session opens and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1919.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—Regarding notice of cancellation of accommodation booked for the Company's April and May sailings.

We are now informed that a certain amount of first class accommodation will be available on the Empress of Russia, to sail 1st May, while accommodation on the Empress of Asia, to sail 29th May, will be entirely available. The sailing of the Empress of Japan, 14th May, is definitely cancelled as from this port. Original holders of accommodation on the Empress of Russia, at May, will, if desired, be given passage on that date in order of original application, to the extent of accommodation available.

Original holders of accommodation on the Empress of Asia, 29th May, will, if desired, be given their original allotment.

The undersigned will be glad to receive advice from all concerned as promptly as possible.

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Dept.

have recently as you know moved our registered offices to the Edward Ezra Buildings, in Kiukiang Road, where very suitable accommodation has been obtained. The necessity for the Company's office being in a more suitable location than hitherto, is apparent to you all, and whilst this means additional expenditure for rent, and the usual office expenses, your directors are confident that the move has been a wise one, and I can assure you that this has been fully exemplified during the first two months in the new premises.

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